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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/731,173	12/08/2003	Shawn W. O'Driscoll	ACM 340US	5061
23581	7590	01/11/2006	EXAMINER	
KOLISCH HARTWELL, P.C. 200 PACIFIC BUILDING 520 SW YAMHILL STREET PORTLAND, OR 97204			STOKES, CANDICE CAPRI	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3732	

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/731,173	Applicant(s) O'DRISCOLL ET AL.	
	Examiner Candice C. Stokes	Art Unit 3732	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,9-14 and 31-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,9-14 and 31-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/26/05</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1) Claims 1,3-4,12-14 and 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henniges et al in view of Cain (USPN 5,720,502). Henniges et al teach a system and method for installing plates for general bone repair. Henniges et al disclose "it is an additional feature of the present invention to color code the plates 10 for easy identification during a surgical procedure. The plates 10 can come in several different sizes and shapes depending on the specific application. By manufacturing the plates 10 with a unique color associated with each unique shape and size, confusion will be minimized and time will be saved. The color-coding will allow a doctor or nurse to identify and request the specific plate 10 and to better locate and implant screws and plates in vivo" (col. 6, lines 45-55). As to Claim 12, plates 10 include a curve bone-facing surface configured to match the curved contour of the distinct bone region to which each plate is configured to be secured. Regarding Claim 13, the only difference between invention claimed in claim 1 and claim 13 is the printed matter, which in no way depends on the set, and the set does not depend on the printed matter. Therefore, the same rejection applied to claim 1 may also be applied to claim 13. As to Claims 31 and 32, the term "configured" merely requires the plates be capable of being secured to either corresponding or

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non-corresponding bones. Therefore, these limitations are met by the Henniges et al reference as well.

Henniges et al teach the claimed invention except for the distinct color indicating a left or right half of the skeleton. In a similar art, Cain teaches a method for distinguishing the left half of the skeleton from the right half of the skeleton, in this case related to pain. This teaching shows that it known in the art to use color-coding methods to differentiate between the left and right half of the skeleton for various reasons. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Cain into the invention disclosed by Henniges et al to show that it is known in the art to use color-coding to differentiate different regions of the body for any purpose to better aides the surgeons and nurses during procedures.

Regarding Claim 33, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to manufacture the bone plates in any color, since applicant has not disclosed that having the plates blue and green solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with any color.

2) Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henniges et al in view of Streli (USPN 4,565,193). Henniges et al discloses the claimed invention except for one of the distinct bone region including one of the humerus bone and the proximal region and at least one of the bone plates includes at least one prong. Streli teaches a pronged plate “for use on the right or left half of the body”. Streli further teaches “using the pronged plate 1 in the region of the lower arm, the ulna and the radius” (col. 3, lines 40-41). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skills in the art to incorporate the pronged plate

used on the ulna into as taught by Streli into the set disclosed by Henniges et al in order to provide a means for better securing the plate the bone to better promote healing.

3) Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henniges et al in view of Weaver et al (USPN 6,623,486). Henniges et al disclose the claimed invention except for the bone plate have a first portion configured to be secured adjacent an end of a long bone and a second portion configured to be secured toward or one the shaft of the long bone and wherein the first portion is thinner than the second portion. Weaver et al shows in Fig. 8 that the first portion is generally thinner than the second portion of the plate. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the thinner first portion of the bone plate as taught by Weaver et al into the invention disclosed by Henniges et al in order to provide a bone plate which is better contoured to fit specific regions of bone and is better secured to the bone.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 08/08/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Claim 1 has been amended to include bone plates "being configured to be secured to a left half or a right half of a skeleton" and each plate including "a distinct color that indicates the left half or the right half" of a skeleton. The previous rejection over Henniges et al in view of Cain applied to original claim 2 has also been applied to amended claim 1 which now includes subject matter from cancelled claim 2. The term "configure" merely indicates that the bone plates are capable of being secured to a left half or right half of a skeleton. By applicants own admission, "because these plates are deformable, each and every plate disclosed by Henniges et

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al apparently can be deformed in different ways for use on the left half and the right half of the skeleton” (see Response filed 08/08/05 page 7, 1st paragraph). Also because the phrase “left half or right half” has been claimed this indicates that the bone plates are capable of being secured anywhere on the skeleton as any part chosen would either lie in the left half or the right half of a skeleton. For further clarification of the applied references, Henniges et al has been applied because their invention is to a set of bone fixation plates capable of being applied to a variety of locations on a skeleton. Further, Henniges et al teach the feature of color-coding bone plates for easy identification. It is well known in the art that there are a variety of methods used to distinguish the left half of the skeleton from the right half, as taught by Cain, one method is by using distinct color. Thus, Claims 1, 3-4, and 9-14 remain rejected and Claims 31-33 stand newly rejected.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Candice C. Stokes whose telephone number is (571) 272-4714.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kevin Shaver can be reached on (571) 272-4720. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Candice C. Stokes



Cary E. O'Connor
Primary Examiner